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AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

for New Hampshire



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION

THE 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves, and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

All farmers in New Hampshire who cooperate in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within acreage allotments for potatoes. Farmers in Hillsboro and Rockingham Counties will have the right to earn additional payments by staying within acreage allotments for vegetables.

Farmers in Cheshire County who grow tobacco should see their county committee about the tobacco provisions of the program.

The 1940 program year begins November 1, 1939, and ends October 31, 1940.

WOODLAND REHABILITATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a woodland rehabilitation allowance of \$60. This allowance may be earned on woodland which constitutes a

serious fire hazard as a result of the September 1938 hurricane damage by eliminating the fire hazard, improving the remaining stand of forest trees, and providing for the restoration of a full stand of forest trees. The work must be done with the prior approval of the county committee and in accordance with instructions issued by the county committee and approved by the State committee.

This allowance is not included in the soil-building allowance.

Payment at the rate of \$4 for each acre on which this work is correctly done will be allowed toward earning the woodland rehabilitation allowance.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$30 in addition to the soil-building allowance. This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting transplanted forest trees or root-pruned seedlings of varieties approved by the State committee, at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre even though the total area may be larger. However, not less than 200 trees may be counted in this manner. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Payment at the rate of \$7.50 per acre will be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each New Hampshire farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on the farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato and tobacco allotments. **Cropland** means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

\$2 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1940. **Commercial orchards** means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards,

hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include nonbearing orchards and nonbearing vineyards.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is \$20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the **larger** of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which \$20 is more than the sum of the allotment payments which could be earned on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in New Hampshire may carry out for payment under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

SEEDING BIENNIAL LEGUMES

Practice No. 1—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre

The sowing of at least 8 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian medium red clover seed, or the sowing of at least 5 pounds of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian medium red clover, together with at least 10 pounds of timothy, timothy and redbot, or timothy and other grasses approved by the State committee. Payment will not be allowed for this practice if such seedings are plowed or disked under for green manure in 1940.

One-half pound of alsike clover may be substituted for 1 pound of medium red clover alone or in mixtures. Alfalfa and sweet clover may be substituted pound for pound for not more than one-half the amount of red clover in mixtures.

Other legume seed approved by the State committee may be substituted for medium red clover.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

SEEDING ALFALFA

Practice No. 2—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre

The sowing of at least 10 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed on suitable land. The alfalfa may be sown with other legumes or grasses.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

SEEDING PERMANENT PASTURE MIXTURES

Practice No. 3—Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre

The seeding of a permanent pasture mixture of which at least 2 pounds per acre is white Dutch or ladino clover, or of which at least 1 pound is wild white clover. Five pounds of alfalfa seed may be substituted for 1 pound of white Dutch or ladino clover seed or for one-half pound of wild white clover seed.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

RESEEDING ESTABLISHED PASTURES

Practice No. 4—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 10 Pounds of Seed

The reseeding of depleted established pastures with good seed of adapted pasture grasses or grasses and legumes.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that enough lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

APPLYING AVAILABLE PHOSPHORIC ACID

Practice No. 5—*Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 48 Pounds*

The application of available phosphoric acid in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure crops in orchards, or permanent pastures, or as a top dressing on orchard, pasture, hay land sod, or green manure crops in orchards.

When phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount used over 32 pounds per acre.

APPLYING TRIPLE SUPERPHOSPHATE FURNISHED BY THE A. A. A.

Practice No. 5A—*Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 100 Pounds of Triple Superphosphate*

The application of triple superphosphate in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure crops in orchards or permanent pastures, or as a top dressing on orchard, pasture, hay land sod, or green manure crops in orchards.

This triple superphosphate shall not be used on a nurse crop which is to be harvested for grain.

APPLYING AVAILABLE POTASH

Practice No. 6—*Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 75 Pounds*

The application of available potash in connection with the seeding of biennial or perennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, or permanent pastures, or as a top dressing on orchard, pasture, or hay land sod.

LIMING CROPLAND, PASTURE LAND, OR ORCHARDS

Practice No. 7—*Rate of Payment: \$5 for Each—*

- (1) 2,000 pounds of standard ground or standard pulverized limestone;
- (2) 1,000 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent in hydrated lime or quicklime; or
- (3) 3,500 pounds of field-dug marl.

The application per acre to cropland, pasture land, or orchards, of at least (1) 1,000 pounds of pulverized or ground limestone, (2) 750 pounds of hydrated lime, (3) 1,750 pounds of field-dug marl, or (4) 500 pounds of quicklime.

Standard ground or standard pulverized limestone is limestone which analyzes at least 50 percent calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent,

100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve, and which contains all of the fine material produced in the grinding.

Quantities of other liming materials approved by the State committee may be used.

LIMING CROPLAND, PASTURES, OR ORCHARDS WITH LIMING MATERIAL FURNISHED BY THE A. A. A.

Practice No. 7A—Rate of Payment: \$5 for Each 2,000 pounds of standard ground or standard pulverized limestone

The application to cropland, pastures, or orchards, of at least 1,000 pounds per acre of pulverized or ground limestone furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

GREEN MANURE AND COVER CROPS

Practice No. 8—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on vegetable or orchard land, or used as winter green manure crops.

If the crop used is one which is normally winter-killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If the crop is grown in a commercial orchard and has not been harvested in 1940, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving an evenly distributed good stand and good growth of such crop on the land, except that cutting is not required in blocks of trees damaged by the September 1938 hurricane.

It is not generally good farming practice to plow down green manure crops if it will result in leaving the land unprotected during the winter. It is recommended, therefore, that crops which otherwise might be considered as green manure crops for 1940 be left on the land as a winter cover wherever it is possible.

The following minimum rates of seeding per acre are recommended when the following crops are to be used alone as green manure:

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Crop</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Soybeans.....	60 pounds.	Rye.....	60 pounds.
Red clover (mammoth or medium).....	10 pounds.	Corn.....	30 pounds.
Vetch.....	30 pounds.	Barley.....	2½ bushels.
Field peas.....	90 pounds.	Millet.....	30 pounds.
Crimson clover.....	10 pounds.	Oats.....	2½ bushels.
		Buckwheat.....	72 pounds.

STRIPCROPPING

Practice No. 9—*Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres*

The planting of cropland in strips on the contour. Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops.

Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee and instructions from the Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service before performing this practice.

CONTOUR CULTIVATION

Practice No. 10—*Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 4 Acres*

The cultivation of intertilled crops on the contour.

Operators must obtain the approval of the county committee and instructions from the Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service before performing this practice.

MULCHING ORCHARDS AND VEGETABLE LAND

Practice No. 11—*Rate of Payment: \$3 per Ton*

The application to orchards or vegetable land of not less than 1 ton per acre of air-dried straw or hay or equivalent mulching material, excluding barnyard and stable manure. Payment will not be allowed for the practice if any of the materials produced on the land during 1940 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops or cover crops, or the mulching material, are taken from the land.

<i>Recommended mulching materials</i>	<i>Percentage of weight for credit</i>
1. Air-dried straw.....	100
2. Air-dried tame or marsh hay.....	100
3. Green tame or marsh hay.....	50
4. Seaweed (dry).....	100
5. Seaweed (wet).....	25
6. Laying house poultry litter (dry).....	100
7. Laying house poultry litter (wet).....	50
8. Other materials approved by the State committee.	

IMPROVING WOODLANDS

Practice No. 12—*Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre*

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which is approved in advance by the county committee and includes thinning, weeding, or partial cutting, or any combination of these which is needed. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left free to grow and must be well scattered on each acre of woodland improved. At least two-thirds of a complete crown canopy must also be left on each acre improved.

EXCLUDING LIVESTOCK FROM FARM WOODLAND

Practice No. 13—*Rate of Payment:* \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The restoration of farm woodland, including sugar maple orchards, previously used for pasture by keeping out domestic livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of farm woodland out of which livestock are kept, but for not more than 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

Animal unit means one cow, two calves, one horse, two colts, five sheep, or five goats, or the equivalent thereof.

The operator must obtain approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

If under the 1936, 1937, 1938, or 1939 program a farmer has received payment for constructing fence to keep livestock out of woodland or for keeping livestock out of sugar maple orchards or other woodlands, and the county committee determines that in 1940 livestock were again allowed by that farmer to graze in the same woodland or sugar maple orchard, an amount equal to the previous payments will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such farmer under the 1940 program.

PLANTING FOREST TREES

Practice No. 14—*Rate of Payment:* \$7.50 per Acre

The planting of transplanted forest trees or root-pruned seedlings of varieties approved by the State committee, at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre, in accordance with good forestry practice.

One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre even though the total area may be larger. However, not less than 200 trees may be counted in this manner. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotment should be careful not to plant more than 3

acres of potatoes. A farmer in Hillsboro or Rockingham County who has no vegetable allotment should also be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables for market.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

Find the amount of the soil-building payment by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance.

Add to the soil-building payment the amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance.

Add also the amount earned under the woodland rehabilitation allowance.

Then subtract 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3 planted to potatoes. In Hillsboro and Rockingham Counties subtract also \$20 for each acre over 3 planted to commercial vegetables.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1940, acreage allotments and normal yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set for each farm that usually grows 3 acres or more of potatoes. If less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment is planted, the potato allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

If more than 10 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

In Hillsboro and Rockingham Counties vegetable allotments will be set for farms on which 3 or more acres of vegetables are usually planted to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment is planted, the vegetable allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

Persons in Cheshire county who grow tobacco should see their county committee about the tobacco provisions of the program.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with any acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, and the payments computed for all of his allotments. If

he does not carry out all the practices he may, or grows more allotment crops than he should, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply.

FARMS WITH POTATO ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 14.

A **payment** of \$4 will be computed for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$60.

A **payment** of 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment.

A **deduction** of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

If the farm is in Hillsboro or Rockingham County and there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do **not** include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

FARMS IN HILLSBORO AND ROCKINGHAM COUNTIES WITH VEGETABLE ALLOTMENTS

(Does not apply in other counties)

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building

allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 14.

A **payment** of \$4 will be computed for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$60.

A **payment** of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the vegetable allotment.

A **deduction** of \$20 will be made for each acre planted to commercial vegetables over the vegetable allotment.

Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables and truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloups, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes potatoes, peas for canning or freezing, watermelons, and sweet corn for canning.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<i>Payment earned</i>	<i>Amount of increase</i>
\$20 or less.....	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40.....	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60.....	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186.....	\$14.
\$187 to \$200.....	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted, from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS

Superphosphate and liming material will be furnished in New Hampshire to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees. See your local committeeman for information.

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